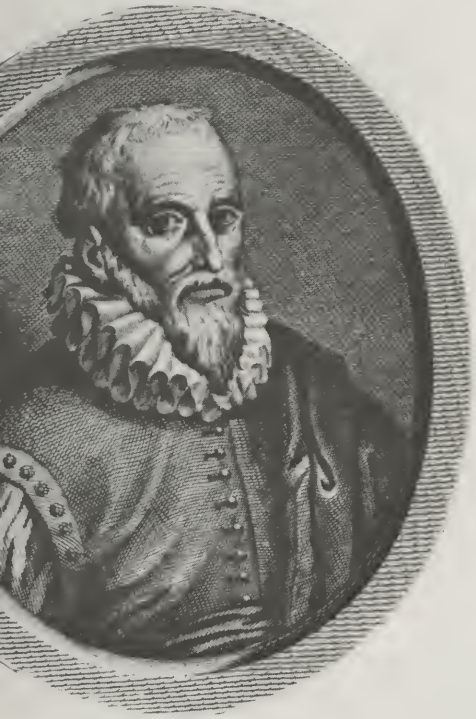
# THE PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE



# Pictorial Resources

OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Woodcut decorative device designed by Jean Beugnet (d. 1803),
for *Expériences sur les végétaux . . .*
by Jan Ingenhousz, published in Paris, 1780.

The collection was started in 1836 as the "Library of the Surgeon-General's Office" (Army) and developed as a national resource under John Shaw Billings, M.D., Librarian from 1865 to 1895. Named "Army Medical Library" in 1922 and "Armed Forces Medical Library" in 1952, it became part of the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1956.

The National Library of Medicine is the world's largest research library in a single scientific and professional field. The Library's holdings total nearly 1,300,000 books, journals, theses, pamphlets, prints, and microfilms. More than 70 languages are represented in the collection.

The History of Medicine Division acquires, catalogs, and maintains medical materials of historical importance. There are approximately 60,000 printed works in its collection, as well as manuscripts, prints, and other pictorial material.

The Prints and Photographs Collection originated with the acquisition of a large group of portraits in 1879. The collection has since been enlarged through the generosity of many donors, transfers from other government agencies, and purchase. It now comprises some 55,000 pictures of nonclinical medical interest.

The Prints and Photographs Collection includes all graphic media: woodcuts, engravings, etchings, mezzotints, lithographs, photographs, halftones, and other mechanically produced images. There are some drawings and watercolors and a few oil paintings, mostly portraits. They range in age from 15th century woodcuts to photographs of the latest Nobel prize winners in medicine. In size, they vary from 35 mm. slides to full-size portraits.

There are over 30,000 individual portraits, representing physicians, anatomists, botanists, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, chemists, and others who have contributed through the centuries to the health sciences and professions. Many are engravings and mezzotints after commissioned paintings. There is also a great variety of group portraits, showing meetings of societies, conventions, clinical groups, and informal gatherings.

All the individual portraits, and all identified medical persons in other pictures, are indexed in the portrait catalog. This catalog also includes citations to selected portraits from many books, and is constantly being enlarged by the addition of cards for portraits in journals indexed at the Library for *Index Medicus*. Totaling 80,000 entries, the catalog is an invaluable tool for the location of portraits in publications. To supplement this, catalogs and guides to the resources of other libraries are available for reference.

Pictures of buildings, including medical schools, societies, guildhalls, hospitals, and libraries, also form a substantial portion of the collection. U.S. military hospitals, including many from the Civil War and World War I, are particularly well represented, as are hospital facilities and allied services, such as transport of the wounded, nursing, sanitation, and field services.

Over 600 of the finest prints in the collection are caricatures, many of them beautifully hand-colored, from the 18th and 19th centuries. Vaccination, dentistry, the evils of quackery, the effects of over-indulgence in food and drink, misguided attempts to ward off the plague by special clothing, and other topics are treated in masterly fashion by such artists as Daumier, Gillray, Hogarth, and Rowlandson.

Many artists, on the other hand, have faithfully and sometimes with drama and beauty portrayed the activities of medical practitioners and the suffering of the sick or injured. From the 16th century on, there was an extensive trade in skillfully engraved versions of paintings by the masters, and the Library is fortunate to possess many of medical interest.

While portraiture and the history of medical professions and institutions are clearly revealed in prints, illustrations of scientific advances may best be found in books and journals. Medieval manuscripts may contain illustrations of anatomical knowledge, but in other fields, such as anesthesia, one must turn to periodical articles of the 19th century for some of the earliest pictures of equipment and techniques.

Photocopies and slides of pictorial material in the Library's collections will be prepared for a fee on request. For further information or reference assistance, write to:

HISTORY OF MEDICINE DIVISION
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE
8600 ROCKVILLE PIKE
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20014

Depressionibus enim cranii vel jungitur rima, vel non. Si nulla, os depressum elevetur sola triploidis terebra Tabul. præcedent. Fig. IV. Si aliqua, illa vel in medio, vel ad latus depressionis apparet, eaque aut lata, aut angusta. Lata vectibus ad elevandam idoneis mox locum concedit. Angusta verò, quia nullum vectis genus admittit, prius beneficio trypani & serrulæ dilaranda est, ut per ipsam cranio depresso commodus vectis submitti possit. Vid. Tab. præced. Fig. V. VI, VII. VIII & IX.

*Fig. IV.* rostro psittaceo. Fig. V. rostro vulturino, & Fig. VI. iterum rostro psittaceo abscinduntur partim, partimque abrumpuntur officula cranii, quæ membranas cerebri vel pungunt, vel deprimunt.

*Fig. VII.* officulo forcipibus abscindendo submittitur instrumentum, membranæ custos dictum, ne illorum acumine lædantur membranæ cerebrum involventes.

*Fig. VIII.* officulum cranii acutum magno abscinditur forcipe, qui superioribus, si deficiunt, tutissimè substituitur, Meningophylace prius submisso.

*Fig. IX.* separatur officulum cranii modo veterum, quem recentiores Chirurgi meritò rejiciunt, quia scalper & malleus cerebrum simul commovent.

*Fig. X.* monstrat vulnus capitis cum lesione cranii, quam dedolationem vocant. Ut autem Operationes chirurgicas, quas in Tabulis quatuor antecedentibus monstravi, tyrones melius intelligant, morbos soluræ unitatis in cranio, membranis & ipso cerebro breviter perstringam, eorumque curandi rationem XXII. Paragraphis tradam.

## I.

### *De vulnere capitis simplicissimo.*

VUlnus capitis ex sola & simplici cutis incisione ad pericranium, absque hujus detrimento, deductum, omnique symptomate destitutum, vel unitur, unitumque conservatur aut sutura, aut medicamentis agglutinantibus; vel carne de novo genita implentur. Posterior curandi modus prior tutior videtur, quoniam cute per integrum incisa ferè impossibile est, quia ob contiguitatem cutem pericranium lædatur.

## II.

### *De vulnere capitis cum lesione pericranii.*

VUlnus capitis cum solius pericranii lesione, cito non agglutinatur, quia sanie, quam labia vulneris adducta retinent, pericranium potest inflammari, os putrefieri, & inflammatio duræ matri facilè communicari. Non enimsuitur tuto ob tres causas, quas Hieronym. Fabricius ab Aquap. l. 2. Pentateuch. c. 16. adducit. Superest igitur, ut tale vulnus per generationem carnis curetur. Quare Chirurgus primâ lesionis horâ ad vulnerarum ex solius pericranii incisione vocatus, statim capillos in area m abradat, vulnusque plagulis ex stupa cannabina confectis, & albumine ovorum agitato imbutis impleat, ad vulneris labia diducenda, & sanguinis fluxum comprimendum; partes etiam vicinas. ad præcavendam inflammationem, oleis refrigerantibus & adstringentibus,



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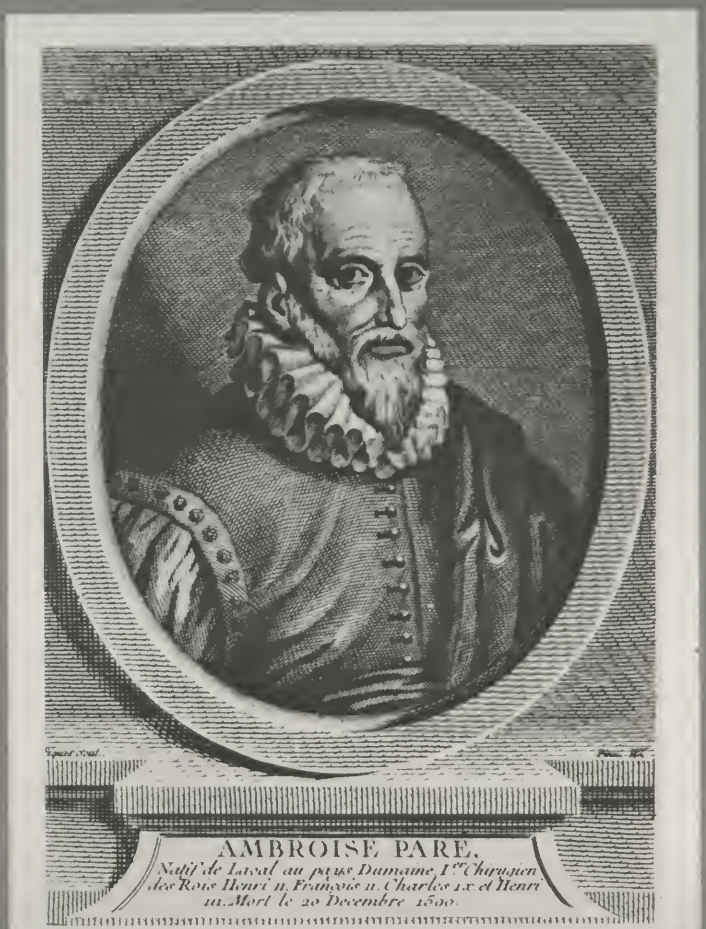
AMBROISE PARE,
Natif de Laval au pays Dumaine, 1er Chirurgien
des Rois Henri II, François II, Charles IX et Henri
III. Mort le 20 Decembre 1590.

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Fig. 1. Illustration from a text, showing trephining techniques. The book is *Armamentarium Chirurgicum Bipartitum* by Johannes Scultetus (1595-1645), published in Frankfurt and Ulm in 1666.

Fig. 2. U.S. Army. Base Hospital No. 9, Châteauroux, France, 1919. Operating room, showing operation for the removal of a bullet.

Fig. 3. Group photograph, ca. 1913, taken at Oxford, England. Left to right: J. B. S. Haldane (1892-1964), geneticist; H. Whitridge Davies, of Australia; and Haldane's father, John Scott Haldane (1860-1936), who made outstanding contributions to the physiology of respiration.

Fig. 4. Caricature by Gaudissart. Engraving, colored, of the early 19th century.

Fig. 5. Portrait of Ambroise Paré (1510-1590), one of the great surgeons of all time. Engraving by Etienne Ficquet (1719-1794) after a portrait by "W."

Fig. 6. Photograph of Sir Charles Scott Sherrington (1857-1952), Nobel prize winner in physiology, 1932, for his work on the integrative action of the nervous system.

Fig. 7. Young Lady with a Sore Throat. Engraving by Francesco Bartolozzi (1725-1815) after a painting by Pietro Longhi (1702-1785).

Fig. 8. Dissection scene. An unsigned wash drawing of the early 17th century. Preliminary design for Thomas Willis, *Cerebri Anatome,* Amsterdam, 1666.

Fig. 9. Anatomical amphitheatre constructed during the reign of Louis XIV, for the Compagnie Royale des Messieurs Chirurgiens de Paris. Engraving by Simonneau and Perelle after a drawing by Antoine Dieu (1662-1727).

Fig. 10. U.S. Army. Harewood Hospital, Washington, D.C. Lithograph in color, by Charles Magnus, 1864.

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